From the Globe.

WHITE SLAVERY!!

OR SELLING

WHITE MEN FOR DEBT!

June 27, 1840.

We have received from Indianapolis a certified copy, under the 'broad seal' of the State of Indiana, of the 11th, 30th, and 31st sections of the act of 1807, approved by General Harrison, providing for the sale of white men and women in certain cases; and also the 3d section of an act regulating elections, approved in like manner, requiring a property qualification in voters for Representatives, &c. The copy is in the following words, viz:

AN ACT RESPECTING CRIMES AND PUNISHMENTS.

Sec. 11. If any person shall unlawfully assault or threaten another in any menacing manner, or shall strike or wound another, he shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars; and the court before whom such conviction shall be had, may, in their discretion, cause the offender to enter into recognizance with surety for the peace and good behaviour for a term not exceeding one year.

Sec. 30. When any person or persons shall, on conviction of any crime or breach of any penal law, be sentenced to pay a fine or fines, with or without the costs of prosecution, it shall and may be lawful for the court, before whom such conviction shall be had, to order the sheriff to sell or hire the person or

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persons so convicted, to service to any person or persons who will pay the said fine and costs for such term of time as the said court shall judge reasonable; and if such person or persons so sentenced and hired, *or sold*, shall abscond from the service of his or her master or mistress before the term of such servitude shall be expired, he or she so absconding shall, on conviction before a justice of the peace, BE WHIPPED with *thirty-nine stripes*, and shall, moreover, serve two days for every one so lost.

SEC. 31. The judges of the several courts, of record in this Territory shall give this act in charge to the grand jury at each and every court in which a grand jury shall be sworn.

JESSE B. THOMAS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
B. CHAMBERS,
President of the Senate.

Approved, 17th Sept. 1807.
WM. HENRY HARRISON.

A LAW TO REGULATE ELECTIONS.

SEC. 3, last clause, (the first clause is concerning the oath of Judges of elections.)

It is therefore enacted, that every free male inhabitant of the age of twenty-one years, resident in the Territory, and who has been a citizen of any State in the Union, or who hath been two years resident in the Territory, and holds a freehold in fifty acres of land within any county of the same, or any less quantity in the county in which he shall reside, which, with the improvements made thereon, shall be of the value of one hundred dollars, or who has paid for, and in virtue of a deed of covenant for further assurances from a person vested with the fee, is in actual possession of fifty acres of land, subject to taxation in the county in which he shall be resident, shall be and are hereby, declared to be duly qualified electors of Representatives for the counties in which they are respectfully resident.

JESSE B. THOMAS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
B. CHAMBERS,
President of the Council.

Approved, 17th Sept. 1807.
WM. HENRY HARRISON.

INDIANA, to wit;

I, William J. Brown, Secretary of State, for the State aforesaid, do hereby certify that the foregoing are true copies of the 11th, 30th, and 31st sections of "An act respecting crimes and punishments," and of the last clause of the third section of "A law to regulate elections," both of which are now on file in manuscript form, in my office.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and have affixed the seal of said State at Indianapolis, this 5th day of June A. D. 1840

WILLIAM J. BROWN,
Secretary of State.

The whole principle of slavery is involved in the first of these acts, which was approved by General Harrison. It provides that persons (men and women) under circumstances, shall be sold; it uses, in relation to purchasers, the terms master and mistress; and it provides that, for running away, these new made slaves *shall be whipped with thirty nine stripes*.

In many barbarous countries, men have been sold into slavery in all ages for various causes, sometimes for crime and sometimes for misfortune, sometimes for offences against the community of which they were members, and sometimes in consequence of being vanquished and taken prisoners in war,

Under Harrison's law, men and women were to be sold for their poverty. The sale was not to be in consequence of committing the crime, but in consequence of not being able to pay the fine and costs!! It was no part of the

penalty for theft, assault and battery, or other offences against the penal laws: it constituted no part of the sentence in such cases. The sentence was to pay a certain amount as fine, and the costs of prosecution. The man who had property paid his money and was free; he who had not, must be sold, not for the crime, but for the poverty which deprived him of the means of payment.

In approving that act, *Gen. Harrison* showed that he considered liberty and property equal in consideration. The rich man's money, and the poor man's liberty, were balanced against each other. The rich man might pay the penalty with his money and go free; but the poor man's liberty must be taken to pay it. *Gen. Harrison's* act considers money and liberty of the same value!

Is this a principle which freemen ought to recognize by placing its advocate at the head of the Republic? Did our fathers of the Revolution fight for MONEY? On the contrary did they not pour out their money and their blood also like water for LIBERTY? *Liberty* was the watchword and *Liberty* the prize of a bloody and protracted civil war. Liberty was achieved and behold a second generation has not passed away, before some of the children of Revolutionary Fathers place this blood bought prize on a level with *MONEY!* They would SELL even the sons of the Revolution and WHIP *them* THIRTY-NINE LASHES for running away from their MASTERS!!!!!

The second measure approved by Gen. Harrison is in keeping with the first. Poor men, who were fit to be sold as slaves, General Harrison naturally thought were *not* fit to enjoy the right of suffrage. The LIBERTY which was worthy only to be placed on a level with money in the penal code of the country, was not thought worthy of a voice in the government. Here *property* was placed ABOVE LIBERTY. *Being a FREE-MAN*, did not in General Harrison's estimation, give a man a right to vote. His *liberty* was considered as entitled to no protection, while to *property* was assigned all the powers of government. *Property* had all the representation, *LIBERTY* none.

What could be expected as the result of such a creed, but that *liberty* should be sold! Without the means of self protection, what was to be expected, but that it should be put up to the highest bidder, whenever mammon should command it?

This creed is far, very far, behind the age in which we live ; yet is any thing better to be expected from the Federal party, who so daringly attempted to put down the freedom of elections in Pennsylvania by the sword! Who, at the present session of Congress, have attempted to make up a majority of the House of Representatives by forcing in usurpers! Who, in their hard cider, log cabin, and bear baiting mode of electioneering, treat the people as if they thought them fit only to be *BOUGHT and SOLD!* Let us take care how we put power into the hands of men of *such* principles. It is easy to preserve our liberties by vigilance ; but if the power and the arms of Government were placed in the hands of *the hard cider gatherings*, which, in tens of thousands are drummed together at the command of their leaders, who would answer for the security of freedom or life?

AGAIN, LOOK AT HIS VOTE IN 1820.

In 1820, when General Harrison was a member of the Ohio Senate, a motion was introduced in relation to the law of debtor and creditor, which is taken from the journal as follows ;

"Mr. Fithian moved to strike out the 19th section of said bill as follows; OHIO, to wit ;

Sec. 19. That when any person shall be imprisoned either upon execution or otherwise, for the non-payment of a fine, or costs, it shall be lawful for the Sheriff of the county *to sell out such person as a servant* to any person within this State, who will pay the amount due for the shortest period of service, of which sale public notice shall be given of at least ten days, and upon such sale being effected, the Sheriff shall give to the purchaser a certificate thereof, and deliver over the prisoner to him ; from which time *the relation between such purchaser and prisoner, shall be that of master and servant* until the term of service expires, and for injuries done by either, remedy shall be had in the same manner as is or may be provided by law in the case of masters and apprentices. But nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent per-

sons from being discharged from imprisonment, according to the provisions of the thirty seventh section of the act to which this is supplementary, if it shall be considered expedient to grant such discharge, provided that the court, in pronouncing sentence upon any person or persons convicted under this act, or the act to which this is supplementary, may direct such person or persons to be detained in prison until the fine be paid, or the person or persons otherwise disposed of agreeably to the provisions of this act.

The motion to *strike out* was decided in the affirmative—yeas 20, nays 12.

Yeas.—Beasly, Brown, Fithian, Gass, Heaton, Jenning, Lucas, Matthews, McLaughlin, McMillan, Newcom, Robb, Russell, Scofield, Shelby, Spencer, Stone, Thomson, and Wolmendorf—20.

Nays.—Baldwin, Cole. Eoos, Foster, WM. H. HARRISON, McClean. Ozwall, Pollock, Ruggles, Roberts, Wheeler, and Trimball, (Speaker)—12.

ALLAN TRIMBALL, Speaker.

HEAR VETERAN DEMOCRATS!!!!

We publish below, letters from *H. Daniel* and *John Fowler*, showing that *William Henry Harrison* in the days of *old John Adams*, was a *black cockade Federalist!* Both Mr. Daniel and Mr. Fowler, are ex-members of Congress, and side with the Republican Party. Thus we see, day by day, the whole Republican Party, uniting in the present contest against a President for life, and a Senate for life, according to the Federal principles of Hamilton, and the men of his days.

LEXINGTON, June 27, 1840.

SIR:—The position you took in Congress, on the side of the Democratic party, in the years 1799 and 1800, and the severe struggle which ensued between that party and the Federalists, is an event which I have no doubt is fresh in your memory. The contest now going on for the Presidency is one of the same character, and partakes of all its malignity and denunciation. The Democratic party, then, as now, was abused and slandered by a moneyed aristocracy, which was insidiously rushing to change this Government, in its infancy, to a monarchy.

The spirit of the Revolution rose, and the Federal party was crushed by the election of Mr. Jefferson. It is believed, as you were a member of Congress at that period, with *Gen. Wm. H. Harrison*, now a candidate for the Presidency, you know on which side of the question he took his stand—was he a Federalist, and did he hoist the *black cockade*, and did he in a speech which he made in Congress, oppose the reduction of Adam's standing army? Your response to this letter will undeceive thousands of your fellow-citizens, who are groping their way in darkness.

I am with respect, &c. H. DANIEL.

To Capt JOHN FOWLER, Lexington, Ky.

LEXINGTON June 27, 1840.

DEAR SIR:—In answer to your letter of this date, I will say, that I was in Congress, as a member, during the great struggle between Jefferson and Adams, and know the fact, that *William Henry Harrison*, then a delegate from the Northwestern Territory, was upon the side of Mr. Adams. He was a Federalist, and wore the *black cockade*. I do not recollect his speech upon the reduction of the United States Army, though I have a file of the Aurora, in which his speech appears against reducing the Army. My health will not enable me to answer more fully with regard to the exciting scenes of that memorable period of our history.

Respectfully, your humble servant. JOHN FOWLER.

Capt. HENRY DANIEL.